DALY'S THRATRE—11 a. m.—Stodanta Lecture.

Taming of the Shrew.

DOCKSTADER's—8:30—Minstrela.

EDEN MUSEE—Flower Show, Munezi Lajos.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—S—Rat Catcher.

HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE—8—McNooney's Visit.

INCREM THEATRE—S:15—Walda Lamar.

MADISON AVE. AND 50TH-ST.—Day and Evening—Merrima and Monitor Panorama.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—S—Jim, the Penman.

MATROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Coppella.

MADISON SQUARE THEATACE S—Coppella.
MINICOPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—S—Coppella.
NINICOS GARDEN—S—A Rag Baby.
STANDARD THEATRE—S—Fritz. THEATRE-8-Lorraine. THALLAS - Fledermaus.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE - S:30 - Prince Karl
WHOM SQUARE THEATRE - S: Harbor Lights.
611-AVENUE THEATRE - S - Ruddygore. 147H-St. THEATRE—S—Denman Thompson.
2311-St. TABERNACLE, near 6th-ave.—Christ Before Pilate.
728 and 730 Broadway—Old London Street.

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# New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1887.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .-- The news in London ; more about the stolen Admiralty designs. — Mr. Gladstone to lead the Opposition to the Crimes bill. — Soudanese advancing upon Wady Halfa. === Marriage of Nilsson to Count Miranda. - Progress of the Stanley expedition. — Lesseps entertained by the Emperor and Empress of Germany. — The Russian advance toward India. — Giant Cyr challenges the world for the "all 'round'

championship.

Domestic.—A bill introduced in the Assembly to appropriate \$1.000,000 for the new Capitol. The Arbitration Commissioners reappointed by Governor Hill. === Meeting of New-England railroad officials in Boston, = Robert Jones again on trial in South Carolina, === Part of the purchase money of Baltimore and Ohio said to have been paid. \_\_\_\_ Annie Niblack, a child, hanged in Philadelphia : persons arrested for her murder. Death of James B. Eads, the engineer. — Death of the Rev. W. F. Hewland and wife at Auburndale, Mass., with symptoms of supposed accidental poisoning. — The anarchist, Mrs. Parsons, committed for trial in Columbus. — Louisville in-

vectors in lottery bonds.

City and Suburban.—Private funeral services in honor of Mr. Beecher; the body lying in state in Plymouth Church and viewed by many thousands. === The Baltimore and Ohio option not made use of. - Preparations for the ocean yacht race. — Bieral sentenced for five years. — The methods of the American Surety Company explained. == Elie Charlier testified in his own behalf, = Arrival of Barnum's elephants and other animals, === The Purim ball danced. Dead bodies found in a New-Brunswick but. Archbishop Corrigan received a telegram from Cardinal Simeoni. —— Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 46 1-16d, per ounce-76.77 cents \_\_\_ Stocks dull and depressed by the action of a few specalties, but the

general market closed strong. THE WEATHER. -Indications for to-day: Cooler and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 45°; lowest, 31°; average, 3778°.

our courts. He is a nuisance, not to say an abuse, which ought to be abated. This was the view taken last night by Mr. St. Clair McKelway, in an address before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine. Both the address and the discussion which followed are timely. Witness the insanity trials we have had of late years in this city. Have there not always been found "experts" to support every opinion of the opposing parties? Mr. McKelway's suggestion that some rule of court might lessen the evil is worth serious consideration of the judges.

A Republican Legislature sits in the Capital at Albany, but the building itself is as much a Democratic "machine" to-day as it ever was. To be sure, the machine is not running, for the Republicans are not convinced that it is their duty to vote a million dollars to be spent in finding employment for 1,000 Democrats who in consideration for work, would support at the polls any candidates recommended to them by the Democratic "bosses" of Albany. The bill introduced in the Assembly yesterday has few chances, therefore, of becoming a law until some clause is inserted in it which will effectually prevent the money from being expended in aid of Demo ratic politics.

The protest of the English Society of Authors against the greed of publishers promises to be of some effect. It was entirely just, for the man who writes a book ought to be the man to profit most from it, financially. We do not imagine that the sweet reasonableness of this proposition appealed greatly to the consciences of English publishers. Possibly they thought some enterprising book-writers might start a co-operative printing-shop, print their own books and thus leave the present middlemen nowhere so far as profits are concerned. But the motive doesn't matter. It is an im- information respecting the treaty provisions portant point gained that one well-known firm let disinterested persons audit its accounts to discussed with marked ability by the Hon. see that no undue advartage is taken of the John Jay, to whose pamphlet on the fisheries authors of its being. Thus nicely started, the dispute we refer our correspondent for full reform will hardly stop there.

The Senate discussed high license yesterday, having under consideration the Vedder bill to tax sales of liquor. It is evident that this measure, whatever its merits, will rouse much

nothing more nor less than an immense elevator with four lifts to carry passengers to and from the platform. Something of the kind has become a matter of necessity if that neighborhood is to be settled, because a railroad station 100 feet up in the air is practically inaccessible to women and children, and not attractive even to men. At present the elevated roads have so much traffic that they do not miss the people who dislike to go up and down stairs; but when the underground railway becomes a fact, that company which puts its patrons to the least trouble in climbing heavenward will be the most popular, and probably pay the biggest dividends. About that time we may look for elevators at every station if those at Onehundred-and-sixteenth st. work well.

THE PRESIDENT'S DILEMMA.

Mr. Randall's friends want an extra session of Congress. New members, fresh from the people, are expected to honor the Pennsylvania obstructionist for thwarting nearly all the designs of his party, and so saving it from itself. Evidently Mr. Randall does not know the world. Human nature is so perverse that the man who saves another's life against his will is apt to

become his dearest foe.
Unless President Cleveland is prepared to back down entirely from his free-trade policy, and to recommend reduction of taxation without impairment of protection, he may be sure that an extra session would do him no good. His free-trade friends might be strong enough, as they were in the last Congress, to prevent any change except the free-trade measure they demand, but the friends of protection would certainly be strong enough to defeat any attack on the protective system. The wrangle would only disturb business, but would not in the least help the Treasury.

When the President vetoed the Dependent Pensions bill he put away his last chance of getting a considerable part of the surplus back into the hands of the people. Whether the bill was in other respects good or bad, it had that to recommend it; a part of the surplus would have been expended in aid of needy veterans. The River and Harbor bill was not necessary if, as officials say, unexpended past appropriations are sufficient to keep the most necessary works in progress another year. The Deficiency bill was much needed, but it appropriated no great sum of money, and the Pan-Electric attorneys can look to their Pan-Electric statesman for comfort and pay. The Fortifications bill ought to have been passed, but not because it would have taken much money from the surplus immediately, and the measure upon which the House insisted would have been of little avail in that respect. Does the President really suppose that in this particular another session would help him more than the one just ended ?

Get down to the bottom facts and it is seen that there is difficulty because the country has intrusted power to Mr. Cleveland's party-to a party which obtained power on false pretences, claiming to favor free trade in some States and protection in others, but having no honest conviction or consistent purpose as a body. Because it was not and is not honest, it is unable to reduce the revenue, either as a Free Trader would or as a Protectionist would. The people chose to trust this defrauding combination instead of the Republican party, and they have their reward in taxation far beyond the needs of Government, and in a Congress incompetent to expend a surplus wisely.

Prince Bismarck's foes in the Reichstag have ocen routed. The seven-years' clause of the Army bill, which was defeated in January by a vote of 186 to 154, has passed its second reading this week by a vote of 223 to 48. The strength. The Centre, which has been the best disciplined party in the Reichstag, either The professional "expert" witness has grad- was complete. The German army will be in- a convention bill corresponding to the one 468,000 men. As many as twenty-four new batteries are added to the field artillery, which is to be recruited to the maximum strength of 364 batteries. A corresponding increase of the military budget will be requisite.

The military expenditures of Germany have been lower for several years than those of her chief rivals in Europe. Where Russia pays \$232,000,000 annually for standing armies and preparations for war, and France and Great Britain (including India) \$170,000,000 itary establishments, Germany expends \$158, 000,000. This is \$2,000,000 less than Italy is credited with paying if we may place reliance upon the figures given by a Paris journal. which makes the aggregate cost of European standing armies \$926,000,000 a year. The German staff will now have the privilege of running up the expense of keeping the peace and as a matter of course the French staff will increase its demands and heavier armaments will be the rule throughout Europe. There is much to encourage the growth of political pessimism in the present passion for standing armies and enormous budgets for military purposes. Peace is the greatest blessing known among nations, but it is a costly luxury at nearly \$1,000,000,000 a year.

# VIOLATIONS OF TREATY LAW.

A correspondent (J. M. M., Great Barring ton, Mass.) asks THE TRIBUNE for proof of its charge that the Treaty of 1818 has been violated by Canada. He urges that the recent report of the Belmont Committee to the House laid stress upon alleged violations of the commercial pact or agreement of 1830, and also upon violations of international rights as established by the comity of nations; but that the Treaty of 1818 was not even named by the committee. He asks, therefore, for explicit which have been violated by the Dominion of London publishers has practically offered to authorities. The subject has recently been details. But the points at issue can be

briefly stated: Article I, of the Treaty of 1818, after defin ing the privileges of Canadian fishermen, contains these words: "Provided, however, that

track is 100 feet above the ground. This is | their decks. In the case of the Mollie Adams, entering the harbor of Port Mulgrave after a storm, not only was shelter refused, but the privilege of purchasing water was denied in open defiance of the treaty clause above quoted Her captain was not allowed to obtain two barrels of water, but was compelled to put to sea without it, the water-tank having burst during heavy weather. In attempting to make another other storm and lost a deck-load of fish and two boats. The A. R. Crittenden in like manner was refused water at Steep Creek. Another vessel which had rescued a Canadian crew was not suffered either to land the castaways or to purchase needed supplies-a most inhuman out-

violation of the Treaty of 1818 might be cited. If Chairman Belmont neglected in his report to the House to lay stress upon these cases the fact is adequately explained by his lack of familiarity with the subject and his general incompetence. The Senate Committee was not silent on the subject, as this sentence from its Knights of Lethargy will soon begin to boycott report of January 19 proves: "The Committee all ill-conditioned professors who expect them to repeats its expression of the firm opinion that this legislation (the Canadian Fisheries act) is order extended to other colleges in the country. this legislation (the Canadian Fisheries act) is in violation of the Treaty of 1818, as it respects American fishing vessels, and in violation of the principles of amity and good neighborhood that ought to exist in respect of commercial intercourse or the coming of the vessels of either having any commercial character within the waters of the other."

AN INSINCERE VOICE

In the course of an article in opposition to the pending High License bill," The Voice" asks the Republicans of the Legislature why they did not bring the caucus to bear on a measure to submit a Prohibition amendment to the Congiving point to its inquiry "The Voice" asserts that "the temperance advocates" favor a Submission bill.

Much fighting against high license must have made "The Voice" mad, or it never would bave ventured to propound that inquiry. Does It suppose that its own disgraceful connection gotten? A resolute attempt was made in the Legislature of 1886 to submit a prohibitory Voice" now confesses that the temperance advocates favor such an amendment it then persistently labored to defeat it!

It is charitable to assume that "The Voice" has lost sight of this significant circumstance in its history. It favors a Submission bill-when such a bill is not before the Legislature. When it is before the Legislature it gives it a shoulder as cold as the one with which it now con-

THE WORLD AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

"The New-York World" has been thrown into a state of mind by the proposition to hold the Constitutional Convention next year instead of this. It begins an article on the subject in this ridiculous way:
When General Grant said that "this is a Government

where the will of the people is the law of the land" h had not seen a Republican Legislature of New-York pre-paring to disregard that expressed will by denying a Constitutional Convention which the people, with the emphasis of over half a million majority, have decreed

Now there is no foundation in fact for this heated indictment. It is not true that the Republicans in the Legislature are preparing to disregard the popular will by declining to arrange for the holding of a Constitutional Convention. But it is true, if "The World" please, that its distinguished Democratic brother Governor David B. Hill stands ready to defeat Socialists and New German Liberals alone made | the popular will in this very particular with his a stand against it, and the Opposition groups veto. If a Constitutional Convention is not which have been credited with 177 seats could held, the Chief Executive (Dem.) of the State not muster more than a quarter of their voting and not the Legislature (Rep.) will be to blame. The Governor aunounced with sufficient plainness in his last stump speech-the one he deabstained from voting or openly favored the livered at that unfortunate Brooklyn Club dinseven years' term. The Chancellor's triumph | ner -that he would withhold his signature from majority of the Senators and Assemblymen.

That Governor Hill is capable of beating lown the popular will with his veto everybody knows who is familiar with his autocratic course on the Census bill. There is a Constitutional mandate providing for taking the census once every ten years. The Republican Legislature of 1885, of course, respected that mandate by passing the necessary Census bill; but the Governor on partisan grounds veloed it, and the census was not taken. The fate of the and \$148,000,000 respectively for their mil- Census bill possibly is to be the fate of the Convention bill. A Governor capable of bringing a Constitutional mandate to naught doubt less is also capable of "denying a Constitutional Convention which the people, with the emphasis of over half a million majority, have decreed should be held."

The next time "The World" starts to write an editorial on "Overruling the People," it wili do well to see if it is not treading heavily on the tees of a Democratic Governor.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE CHINESE. It is more difficult than usual to follow the reasoning of the majority of the United States Supreme Court in regard to the Federal statutes supposed hitherto to provide some means of protecting Chinese aliens against abuse. The court seems, to the lay intelligence, to make a distinction not involving an appreciable lifference. It is held, in the Baldwin case, that "the force used by the defendant (in driving Chinese out of a California village) was exerted against the Chinese people and not against the Government in its efforts to protect them. His conspiracy was to ill-treat the Chinese and not to hinder or delay the United States in the execution of any measures to prevent such ill-treatment." The question seems to be raised here whether it is possible to violate a law without in effect proceeding against the authority which made the law. The United States make a law for the protection of aliens, or Chinese aliens in particular, Somebody does violence to the people sought to be protected by that law. Is it possible that such action does not involve procedure against the United States ? Suppose A. beats or otherwise injures B.'s horse or dog. Can it be maintained that B.'s rights are not touched, and that A, has only proceeded against the animal?

This appears to be the line of reasoning measure, whatever its merits, will rouse much opposition; and that if an attempt should be made to substitute it for the Assembly built, objected, and of repairing damages therein, of liquor dealers' chances of defeating all high-liquor dealers' chance followed by the court, and it certainly is a

United States." It certainly does look that way, and it also looks as if, under the new interpretation, it would be quite useless for the United States to try to amend this remarkable situation. For what can be the use of enacting new laws for the protection of aliens when we have a Supreme Court ready to decide that whatever wrong may be done to them is simply an attack on the aliens and in no way port in search of water, he encountered an- a contravention of the law? It is, indeed, a wonderfully delicate distinction, and reflects great credit upon the subtlety of the court of last resort; but how treaties and the laws made under them are to be lived up to in the face of such decisions will, we are afraid, have to be left to the august tribunal itself to determine, for the problem is getting beyond the capacity of any less profound authority.

The students of a college in Athens, Ga., have formed themselves into an organization called the Knights of Lethargy. The object of the organization is to boycott poor boarding houses and such disreputable tradesmen as refuse to the students an unlimited credit. Doubtless the

It is "The Albany Union" which wants to know if Republicans fear the Hill Presidential boom. Well, they doubtless fear that it will never grow to be large enough for them to find room upon it for a good sound spanking.

Mr. Andrew Shuman, the Editor of "The Chicago Evening Journal," publishes in "The Tribof that city an interesting letter commenting upon General Badeau's statement that General Grant believed Elihu B. Washburne to have been false to him in the famous third-term contest of General Badeau declared that Grant never forgave any one who he thought betrayed him at that time," and that he "never afterward stitution to a popular vote. And by way of spoke except with bitterness of his life-long friend, Washburne." Mr. Shuman's letter is designed to show that Washburne was in no sense responsible for his proposed candidacy. The writer avers, on the contrary, that he repudiated it. It was proposed by Mr. Shuman as a compromise step against Mr. Washburne's expressed desire and notorious protest. It is difficult to dispute the with the Submission bill of last year is forwith the great warrior than other writers, and amendment to the people. But although "The says. He only seeks to show that such feelings on Grant's part were wholly unfounded. We have no doubt that Mr. Shuman is right and we hope General Badeau is wrong. It is almost into the end. It is not like Grant, one of whose latest acts was to visit and pledge his support and good wishes to Mr. Blaine, the very man and really the only man whose opposition to the estab-lishment of a third term precedent prevented its

> The large body of travelling salesmen who have been flihting the narrow-minded policy of a number of Southern States in levying a special tax or "drummers" have cause for congratulation in a decision of the Supreme Court. It is to the effect that a State law imposing such a tax is unconstitutional, as it conflicts with the exclusive

accomplishment or the party's defeat.

New-Jersey voters do not approve the party which tried to steal a seat in the United States Senate by opening a ballot box and changing the Republican gains in all parts of the State, with only a stray scrap of encouragement for them in a township or two where Republicans were divided. In Mercer the Republicans elected all the freeholders; in Essex they elected twenty and the Democrats only five; in Democratic Monmouth the result is mixed, the Republicans gaining; in publicans and five Democrats, Republicans carrying Summit, Clark, Crawford and other townships. In Englewood the Republicans elected George R. Dutton freeholder by 124, a remarkably large maone. On the whole the election shows that the Democratic party is not gaining strength in that State.

name be "The Indians." Nonsense; they are "Hoosiers" from way back, and "Hoosiers" they will remain.

"Lucky" Baldwin declares that he is willing to match Volante against any horse to run 1 1-2 miles after the Latonia meeting for \$10,000 or more. If Mr. Baldwin will stick to his word here is a chance for the Dwyer Brothers to make more money with Tremont than can be gained by a Suburban victory. If Tremont carries out his twoyear-old promise he can beat volante at any distance in a canter. Suppose the Dwyers should meet Mr. Baldwin's sweeping challenge with an offer to match Tremont against the California horse for \$100,000. That would make a livelier affair than any ocean yacht race for \$10,000 a side. But Trement is not the only horse in America capable of coping with California's champion. Troubadour last June was a better race horse than Volante, and if Mr. Cassatt should pit his great colt The Bard against Mr. Baldwin's pet the East would back The Bard like one man.

The bill providing for the organization of the St. Lawrence State Asylum for the Insane has been ordered to a third reading in the Assembly. The commissioners who reported in favor of es tablishing the new asylum in Clinton County have been unable to make much headway in the Legislature. The majority feel that St. Lawrence County offers the better site.

Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, who was in the city sterday, has made arrangements to sail for Europe In May to spend two months. Mrs. Spooner will accompany him. Dr. McCosh hopes to remain at the head of Prince

Baron Gustav von Heine, son of the late Baron Gustav von Heine, who was Editor of the Vienna "Fremdenblatt." and last surving brother of the poet Heinrich Heine, is about to be married to Frauein Regina Klein, the popular prima donna of the Vienna Court opera.

Professor Hunter Maguire, of the Medical College of Richmond, Va., who will next month deliver the an-nual address to the alumni of Jefferson Medical Colge, Philadelphia, was a medical director in the ebel army, and performed an amputation upon Stone-rall Jackson in vain endeavor to save his life,

sir William Harcourt has resigned his Cambridge professorship of international law. For years his in-The late Judge H. C. Dallam, of Baltimore, was a chief clerk in the rebel Postodice Department. One of his daughters is married to Licutenant Bigelow

Justice MacArthur, who has just retired from the preme Court of the District of Colu two years old, tall and straight, and the youngest looking man of his age in Washington.

The Pine Tree State Club of Boston will give a reception on Monday evening to ex-Governor and

MUSIC-THE DRAMA.

HERR SCHOTT'S RECITAL.

Herr Anton Schott gave his second song recital yester-day afternoon in Steinway Hall. It was attended by an audience as numerous, though not so frantically demon strative, as at the first recital. Herr Schott had the assist by Chopin, and several other numbers. Most of her playing was characterized by heavy precision except in the lighter and sentimental parts in which she substituted a

lighter and sentimental parts in which she substituted a pianissimo for feeling. For a pianist of Miss Garlicha's attainments she appears to be too casily satisfied with her work.

Herr Schott was not in his usual voice, though that fact did not lead him to strain and fall into his besetting ain of singing sharp. His interpretations were not particularly happy; one felt that he was sometimes striving for mere effects instead of singing honestly and fairly in accordance with his own musicianly feeling not to mention the composer's. He sang Recthoven's "Adelaide" in a slow, stagy way ill becoming the song. His other numbers included a group of songs by Schubert, another by Schumann and a third by Mendelssohn. Some of the first songs went well, Herr Schott doing himself credit.

MR. MORGAN'S RECITAL.

Mr. George W. Morgan gave another one of his enjoy-able organ and harp recitals yesterday afternoon in Chickering Hall, the harper being as usual Miss Maud Morgan. Mrs. Blanche Stone Barton was the vocalist. For an opening number Mr. Morgan played a sweet, For an opening number Mr. Morgan played a Sweet, pleasant concerto by Carelli that seemed to characterize the tone of the occasion. His other numbers were Bach's Preinde in B minor, a concert piece by himself, and the overture to "Zampa," Miss Morgan again played several numbers by, or relating to Parish Alvars, compositions beyond her power of execution. One is glad when Miss Morgan receives an encore for she generally selects a simple number and plays it well. Mrs. Barton sang "Una voce poec fa" with spirit, though not always with technical accuracy. The audience was as large and appreciative as usual.

## DRAMATIC NOTES.

The last performances of "Harbor Lights" will occur to-day and to-morrow at Wallack's Theatre. A revival of Mr. Boucleault's comedy of "Old Heads and Young Hearts" is announced for next Monday. Mr. D. D. Lloyd's play of "The Dominie's Daughter" is in rehear-sal and will shortly be presented.

It is the intention of Miss Mary Anderson to produce

Shakespeare's comedy of "A Winter's Tale" on April 23, Shakespeare's birthday, at Birmingham, England. Miss Shakespeare's birthday, at Birmingham, England. Miss Anderson has never yet acted in this piece. She has made a stage version of it for her own use, and in this she will impersonate both Hermione and Perdia. It is probable that her season at the Lyceum Theatre, London, next fail, will be opened with this comedy.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe will appear at the Madison Square Theatre next Wednesday afternoon, presenting a

for his own use, and compounded of many ingredients both errious and comic. It is understood that the subject is Egyptian in character, and that this the cornedinal made a brilliant and pleasing piece of a novel character The company for the Booth-Barrett combination, while

It is proposed to make exceptionally strong, has not ye been completed. Mrs. Rachel McAuley, who will re

## RECITALS BY SYDNEY WOOLLETT. A new series of recitals by Mr. Sydney Woollett was

begun yesterday afternoon at the Madison Square The-atre and it will be continued there on successive Thursdays during the month of March. About a hundred persons were present resterday to welcome Mr. Woollett and to hear and enjoy his sympathetic and artistic recitations. entrance and frequently and warmly applauded in the course of his subsequent entertainment. Mr. Woollett seldom, if ever, fails to please, even when his programme seidom, if ever, talls to please, even when his programme is tiresome—and his programme on this occasion was the most tiresome one that he has presented within our knowledge. It began with selections from "Hiawatha"— a capital narrative to read in the quiet of one's own not agreeable to hear—and it preceded with Goldsmith's indifferent verses about "The Haunch of Venison," Tennyson's gnarled and eccentric character sketch, "The Northern Farmer, and Mr. 6. it shas called "The Life field ebullition of pumped up pathos called "The Life Boat." Throughout his iterpretation of these pieces Mr. Woollett readily and pleasantly manifested those faculties and qualities which make him a charming artist-his power of memory, his deep sincerity, his lively sensibility, his elligence, his therring perception of tender feel-of the imagery, and his felicitous vocal power, artist can show himself at his best except in the it no artist can show himself at his best except in the catment of fine and sympathetic themes. "Hiawatha" being a narrative and not a dramatic em, loses in force when impersonation is substituted, it so often is by Mr. Woollett, for the cloquence of

it so often is by Mr. Wooners, no the uple and appreciative statement. Moreover, since the uple and appreciative statement. Moreover, since the middle of the proceed out of poetic passion in its authority of the statement and thrift the nerves of the subject is elevated, but not the affor. Mr. Woollett introduced "Hlawatha" will few remarks, generally felletious, leading uple final statement that Longfellow's fame as cet is more likely to be perpetuated by the originality of the process of the pr

poet is more likely to be perpetuated by the originality of 
"Hlawatha" than by any other of his works—an opinion 
with which few persons thoroughly acquainted with the 
poetry of Longfellow are likely to concur. A defect in 
Mr. Woollett's rectastion of this poem was the frequent 
introduction of the conjunction "and." A great beauty 
of his delivery of it was his exquisite vocal modulation, 
imparting variety to the cadences of the peculiar versification in which "Hiawatha" is written, and maintaining 
the simple rustic dignity of this Indian pastoral. It is 
interesting to note, as a matter of record, that Mr. Woollett's first venture as a public reciter was made with the 
poem of "Hiawatha" as long ago as January, 1868, at 
the Whittington Club Hail, in the Strand, London, and 
that "Hiawatha" was also his selection for his first recital in New-York, in 1870.

Mr. Woollett is not proficient in either Scottish or Yorkshire dialect. His delicate appreciation of the design and 
spirit of Goldsmith's "Haunch of Venison" charined his 
listeners and he evoked their cordial plaudits; but the 
Scotch bit in this was poor enough. "The Northern 
Farmer" as might have been expected, proved a frost. 
Anything with life in it would have proved refreshing 
after this effort, and Mr. Sims's "Life Boat," in Mr. 
Woollett's sonorous and emphatic rendering of its tunid 
and hard-working lines, seemed for the moment, 
almost like a poem. Next Thursday Mr. Woollett will 
recite "Enoch Arden," "Tam O'Shanter," Whitter's 
"School-Days," and "The Faithful Soul," by Adelaide 
Anne Proctor. The spirit of these entertainments is high 
and fine, and the Influence of them is excellent. Mr. 
Woollett does a good work, in helpfing many persons to 
the easy and agreeable acquirement of some knowleave of 
good literature, and in refreshing in the mids of old 
readers their bleas and memories of the poetic treasures 
of our language.

# PAINTINGS AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

Out of the seventy-five paintings placed uson exhi bition at the Union League Club last evening only about a dozen are by toreign artists. The club's policy t according generous and emphatic support to American art is exemplified in a collection of wide range and of excellent quality, including such examples of an older school as the " San Giorgio" and " Autumn," by older school as the "San Giorgio" and "Autumn," by the late S. R. Gifford, and such illustrations of present progress as the pictures of Messrs. Tryon, Brush and other of the yoanger men. The landscapes alone in this collection form a group worth the study of those who would acquaint themselves with current movements in American art. Mr. Inness, still palating with ail the proverbial impetuosity of youth, may or may not have let his "Atter a Shower" at a point satisfactory to himself. Much of the force of the scene he certainly has preserved, but his composition is scattered, his picture cut up by lines and distracted by strong accents, and its uneasiness is apparent and disturbing. Mr. Inness is entirely individual and often reckless of harmony in his use of color, but Mr. Tryon's landscapes convey the feeling that perfect ton-lity has been the artist's chief aim. For the passion of Mr. Inness's stronger work, Mr. Tryon substitutes quiet scatiment, and for audacity, harmony. The younger artist may not reach the heights which the older has sometimes attained, but the even character of his work, always invested with teeling, is well shown in these two pictures. There is good quality in his sympathetic "Moonrise," a view of dim fields, a hay rick outlined against the sky and tarm bunidings on the horizon. One might wish for more transparency and for a touch of more positive interest here, and still more in the "Evening," a study of the greenish-bine twilight sky, in which the vagueness of the tree forms and opacity of the middle distance seem to us pushed too tar. Both pictures are pleasant, both are good in tone and sentiment, but both illustrate the artist's special bent at some cost to the freshness and truth of nature.

Mr. Tryon's excellent little pictures are among several illustrations of a fashion at painting twilights and moonlights, which sometimes trees the sou' of a conthe late S. R.Gifford, and such illustrations of present Zankoff, the Russian paid Bulgarian traitor, was

in their and still more from the direct comparison with Mr. David Johnson's "Bayaide," which should be called "The River Ouse," for its only genuine features are the foreground figure and the distant buildings. Mr. Pearce is represented by a clever picture of figures and laudscape, Mr. P. C. Jones by a vivid study of sunlight upon colored rocks, and there are landscapes by Messrs. Miller, Bristol, Robbins, Macy, Bierstadt, McCord and Euton.

An earlier picture, "Breezing Up," by Mr. Winslow Homer, is lent by Mr. C. S. Smith, a good example of the artist's forcible figure-work, a genre, and not a heroic motif, but vigorous and enlivening. Mr. Rehs sends a study of the sea glittering in indusumner sunshine, and Mr. Boggs a clever painting, all in gray, of the wharves at Hondeur. Turning to the figure paintings we find an example of more thorough work than Mr. Brush has lately shown us in his "Aztes Sulptor," a picture with which archeologists might find some fault, even though they failed to note the apparent disproportion of torso and legs. But the body is a clean strong piece of modelling. Mr. Bridgman's Fourtain in the Mosque' indicates an uniortunate persistence in painting according to a formula after the artist's sympathy with his subject is expansive the artist's sympathy with his subject is expansive the factors and strong sunlight of India by Mr. E. Freer has sent a genre, earsefully painted but a thought bleak, and there is a vivid painting of the costumes, architecture and strong sunlight of India by Mr. E. Freer has sent a genre, carefully painted but a thought bleak, and there is a vivid painting of the costumes, architecture and strong sunlight of India by Mr. E. Freer has sent a genre, carefully painted but a thought bleak, and there is a vivid painting of the costumes, architecture and strong sunlight of India by Mr. E. Liver, and the sunless of the nude, neither faultiess in drawing, but the latter's work shows as a stempt at harmonious coloring and obtrusion of minor parts to be claimed as Amerc

Boughton's bit of historical illustration and examples of Messrs. Church, Dannatt, Fowler and Howland close our American list with one conspicuous exception. The "Jastee of the Feace" by Mr. Eastman Johnson remiads us pleasantly of the artist who has just been commissioned to paint a portrait of ex-President Arthur for the club.

We have recently spoken of present opportunities for studying military painting, and these are increased by this collection, which contains De Neatville's "Charge of Dragoons" and Detaille's "Return from a Grand Manœuvre," both valuable illustrations of different manners. They are lent by Mr. J. T. Martin, who has also contributed a large Corot, "La Charette." Mr. Charles Crocker has lent Missoniar's "In the Library," and two of Erskine Nicol's graphic character studies, "Before" and "After" Donnybrook Fair, an amusing pair, Mr. V. H. Rothschild has lent "The General's Escort," a characteristic example of Mr. Chelminski's work, and M. Bertier, ofter a few weeks in our country, has labelled a picture of a model "A Type of American Beauty." In coloring and texture his picture is pleasing enough, but this singering fair one is of a very different order from the "type" obtained at Northampton by composite photography. But we can leave M. Bertier to the ladies who will visit this exhibition to-day and to-morrow.

SENATOR SPOONER IN NEW-YORK,

AND POLITICS.

The favorite attitude of Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, is with his left hand terust in his trousen pocket. It gives him a peculiarly Western air and

pocket. It gives him a peculiarly Western air and pocket. It gives him a peculiarly Western air and evidently puts him at ease with himself and the world. He was in New-Yerk yesterday to arrange for a foreign trip in April. He will go on the Cunardine accompanied by Mrs. Rypotage and remain from the months. He was asked about the work or his Secale Committee on Claims, and said:

"It is doubtful if any one outside the Senate really has any idea of the work before that committee. I have never worked harder in my life than this winter at Washington, and find myself obliged to go somewhere for rest this summer. I shall go to Europe. There are more claims before the Senate than our committee can properly examine in years. Some of them are as old as I am. Why, the man who transcribed the territorial laws of Kansas forty years ago is a claimant for a small sum or money that he says is still due him. After a claim passes the Senate if may be rejected in the House. Under a recent law we are relieved of some claims that now go to a count of settlement. The court has jurisdiction, however, only over claims less than six years old."

"How about Congressional work generally "
There have been a great many measures enacted into law which have great importance to the country, but were not considered political measures, such as the Electoral Count bill as an instance. In matters to which public attention has been drawn there haven less legislation than the public seemed to de-

but were not considered political measures, such as the Electoral Count bill as an instance. In matters to which public attention has been drawn there has been less legislation than the public seemed to demand. The Democrats have shown utter incapacity to adopt an, definite governmental policy and no ability for the proper conduct of affairs."

"How did you regard Senator Hoar's attack on Speaker Carlesle?"

"I did not hear it. I was in committee at the time. But on a careful reading of it I cannot understand how the attacks on Mr Hoar were justifiable. His speech was not personal. It was warranted by the facts. Three or four men in the House were combined in an effort to run the entire legislation of the Government. They held back the appropriation bills until the last moment in order to force the Senate to accept the appropriations dictated by them or else be charged with obstructing and otopping all the Government machinery. They gave the Senate no time at all for the consideration of these bills. This is all wrong. When Congress is at the mercy of three or four mea it is time to cry a halt. It is to the eredit of the Senate that an extra session was avoided by dint of hard work."

"What about the failure of the Deficiency bill!"

What about the failure of the Deficiency bill!" "What about the day persons to whom the Govern-ment is indebted must go unpaid, and the President's refusal to sign will cause wide inconvenience."

"How about the Presidency—what Republican is in

tion is a long way off and men may die before it con-venes who are now in the race for the office."

"Will Cleveland be renominated!"

"Solidly Republican. There is not a shadow of doubt as to shere she will stand. I have no doubt either that we shall carry the election of 1888."

SENATOR VEDDER'S IDEAS OF TAXATION.

HE PEELS SURE THAT THE BILL TAXING BROKERS SALES WILL BE PASSED. The Senate Committee on Taxation will resume its

investigation in this cit, to-morrow. In the meantime, Scuator Vedder, the chairman of the committee,

investigation in this city to-morrow. In the meantime, Scuator Vedder, the chairman of the committee, and Mr. Lewis, the counsel, have been going over the testimony already taken, to see what can be evolved from it for legislative purposes. Mr. Vedder was tormerly a State Assessor, and he has given close attention to matters pertaining to State taxaticn. Since he has been in the Senate he has secured the enactment of a law to assess real estate at its full market value. Formerly the law read that it was to be assessed at its full value as it appraised for the payment of a just debt. This qualification afforded a pretext for assessors to appraise at almost any value. The change in the law, however, has not resulted in the general assessment of real estate at its full market value, though assessors must perjure themselves it they fail to do so. There are only a few counties in the State that now assess real estate at as high a percentage of its true value as New-York.

Mr. Vedder hopes to relieve real estate of some of its burdens by taxing personal property more. He said yesterday: "The bill to tax brokers' sales, as amended, will pass both houses. The tax is only one haif the amount named in the bill as introduced, and we have excepted from the tax all sales of grain and cotton and products of the farm. The tax will now fall only on the sales of stock and bonds. If it were practicable, we would make the tax fall on the bears or those who sell for mere speculative purposes, but it is impossible to frame a bill to reach them only. It is amusing to bear the arguments presented to us for and against this measure. The regular brokers have sent to us a carefully printed argument stating that it is the bucket shops which do all the harm: and that they should be taxed out of existence, and the regular brokers have entry using to bear the argument maintains that bucket sheps have done enormous injury to the business of the country and have resuited in reducing prices generally. The theory is that the great majority of t

RIGHT AT LEAST ONCE.

From The Philadelphia News.

Why Mr. Cleveland should sign one River and Harbor bill and refuse to sign another is one of those things which no fellow can find out. This year's bill is no worse than last year's.

IT MAY BE TRANSLATED YET.

From The St Louis Glove Democrat.

It is now said that the world will not come to an end util A. D. 3000. This leaves us 1,113 years in which to study the second section of the interstato Commerce bill. The time is short, but by a little hustling we think the work can be done.

AND NOT MUCH TO BE PROUD OF, SO FAR.

If David B. Hill is elected President next yes, New-York will set up a claim to Visginia's abandoned title at "the mother of Presidents." The present outlook, however, warrants the prediction that she will have a very small family, numerically speaking.

MAKING A GOOD RECORD.

From The Besten Journal,
The general action and bearing of the Republicans in the XLIXth Congress have been such as will strengthen the party and commend it to the intelligent men of the country.

A STANTLING INDICTMENT.

From The St. Albana; Ft.) Messenger.

THE TRIBUNE this morning has a nine coview of the first two years of Cieveland's Adtion. It is a startling array of facts without startling array of facts without shame and disgust.